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Generating Systems from XML Design Patterns:

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Introduction

- **Generating Code and complete Systems from Design Patterns**
- **General Interest in Code Generation**
- **Tools are crucial in SUCCESSFUL technologies**
- **Design Patterns - System Generation**
 - ◆ **Success crucial on use XML, Java and Java Beans**

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Agenda

- **Code Generation - Background**
- **Problems with Design Patterns**
- **How XML and Java helps solves our problems**
- **Putting it all together**
 - ◆ **Generating Java (or even complete Systems) from Design Patterns using XML and XSL Transforms**

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Early experience - 1994/5

- **Code generation using IBM SOM emitter framework.**
 - ◆ **Generated code from CORBA IDL definitions using specialized emitters.**
 - ◆ **Well defined finite set of types in CORBA - produced templates based on CORBA types.**
 - ◆ **Generated PC-based C++ classes for View classes, Memory model, Database access schema and host message formats.**
 - ◆ **Successful re-generation of system in minutes for IDL changes.**

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Emitters

■ Advantages

- ◆ **Works well when perfected.**
 - **System re-generation is straight forward.**
- ◆ **Conceptually simple**
 - **Coding is to the implementation of finite IDL types and structures.**



Emitters

■ Disadvantages

◆ Hard to code

- Takes a long time to produce the template files and the emitters.

◆ Hard to maintain

- Knowledge of SOM Parser and AST's required.
- Virtually unreadable by non-author.

◆ Monolithic

- Re-use of existing code is difficult by non-author.

◆ Limited audience

- Dependent on IBM's SOM (System Object Model).



Background

■ Patterns

- ◆ Type-based emitter template programming yields recurring "patterns" in code.

■ Frustration

- ◆ Unable to formalize ,capture, or re-use these 'Patterns'.

■ "Design Patterns" 1995

- ◆ Landmark OO-Book by Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, John Vlissides. Rest is History.

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Background

- **IBM Systems Journal - Vol 35. No 2
1996**

- **Automatic code generation from
design patterns**

 - ◆ **John Vlissides, Marilyn Finnie, Frank
Budinsky and Patsy Yu**

- **Written before Java**

 - ◆ **Oriented towards Perl and HTML.**

 - ◆ **Home grown mapper and code generator**

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Why are Patterns important in building and generating Systems

- ◆ **Capture, communicate and apply design knowledge**
 - Your own or other people's
- ◆ **Build consensus**
 - Patterns are shared by a community
 - Shared vocabulary
 - Effective way of communicating with clients, peers, and customers
- ◆ **Reflecting more and creating rationales**
 - Promotes "thought" rather than "action", working awarely
 - Artefacts and processes
 - Expressions and problem solving
- ◆ **Allow potential for design re-use**
- ◆ **Build easily adaptable solutions**

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Patterns are not ...

- **Algorithms**
 - ◆ **Pattern-like**
 - ◆ **Takes the functional view**

- **Idioms**
 - ◆ **Pattern-like**
 - ◆ **Describe language specific techniques**

- **Frameworks**
 - ◆ **More concrete**
 - ◆ **Only apply in a particular domain**

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Problems with Design Patterns

- ◆ **They are not code**
 - They must be implemented each time they are applied
- ◆ **Most patterns are in hard to read textbooks**
 - Real-world pattern implementations different from simple uncombined form found in most text books.
- ◆ **Most examples are in either Smalltalk or C++**
- ◆ **Code cannot be easily reused**
- ◆ **Minimal or non-existent Visual composition tools**
- ◆ **Problems of authoring and dissemination**

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The Problems Worsen

- **GofF patterns are only the tip of the iceberg**

- **Writers are writing "Descriptive" Patterns**

(Those never intended to have code generated from them)
Patterns exist for Training, for Organizations, for Education, ...etc)

- **Pattern Languages - structured collections of patterns that are themselves patterns**

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Pattern Languages

◆ From a mathematical point of view, the simplest kind of language system is a system which contains 2 sets.

- Set of elements, or symbols.
- Set of rules for combining these symbols.

"Ordinary language and pattern languages are finite combinatory systems which allow us to create an infinite variety of unique combinations, appropriate to different circumstances, at will..."

Christopher Alexander "The Timeless Way of Building" pp.187

- **Natural language \Leftrightarrow Pattern language**
- **Words \Leftrightarrow Patterns**
- **Rules of grammar \Leftrightarrow Patterns which specify connections**
- **Sentences \Leftrightarrow Building ..**

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Patterns and OO Design

◆ **Doug Lea's article "Christopher Alexander: Introduction for OO Designers" makes an insightful connection between patterns and classes.**

- **"Patterns extend the definition of OO Classes. Classes are analogous to patterns in the following ways".**

- **"External, problem-space view: Description of properties , responsibilities, capabilities and supported services as seen by software clients or the outside world".**

- **"The Internal, solution-space view : Static and dynamic descriptions, constraints, and contracts among other components, delegate, collaborators, and helpers, each of which is known only with respect to a possibly incomplete external view".(i.e., a class, but where the actual member may conform to a stronger subclass)**

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Goal - Design Patterns to Generated Systems

- ◆ **Given the infinite combinations of Patterns and Pattern Languages how can we even consider generating Code and Systems from Design Patterns.**

- ◆ **The following problems need to be solved**

- **How to Discover and Recognize Design Patterns**
- **How to Represent, Apply and Combine Design**

Patterns

- ◆ **The following conditions inhibit code generation**

- **Inadequate abstractions**
- **Inadequate visualization Tools to examine , explore, and experiment with these missing abstractions.**
- **Lack of a generative solution.**

(ie. generative solution is one that should be self-generating - Similar to the Bootstrap process, use the tools and the output of tools to build the tools.)

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"Simple" Model Solution

- **Don't worry about finding patterns**
- **Invent new template language**
- **Build some panels to make user selections for implementation trade-offs**
- **Do some more symbol substitution and editing**
- **Cut and paste results into your favorite application**



Bad Solution !!!

■ Solution is inadequate

◆ Too time consuming

- We will spend more time building tools than applying patterns.

◆ Building a one-off solution.

- Need easily adaptable solution with design re-use in mind.

◆ Cannot use other peoples work.

- Need to capture, communicate , and apply design knowledge.

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Tools Strategy

■ Need a Tools Strategy

- ◆ Identify our requirements for the tools
- ◆ Solve the following problems
 - Representing Patterns.
 - Discovering and Recognizing Patterns.
 - Applying and Combining Patterns.
- ◆ Develop our strategy

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Requirements for Design Pattern Tools

- **Design requirements**
 - ◆ **Rapid prototyping**
 - ◆ **Flexible and extensible**
 - ◆ **Easy specification**
 - ◆ **Symmetry**

- **Ease of use**
 - ◆ **Utility**
 - ◆ **Seamless Integration - Plug-in, other people can use or add to**
 - ◆ **Wide audience - Internet and associated technologies (XML/XSLT/Java)**
 - ◆ **Success depends on ease of collaboration.**

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HELP!

■ Now what?

I have all this information, but no way to use it. I have these lofty goals, some requirements, and a strategy in mind. But what can I do? All I can do is cut and paste samples.....

I feel that the representation of the patterns are key to the solutionsuddenly...

■ A good idea !..

Design Patterns as Java Beans

■ months later A much BETTER idea !..

Design Patterns as XML manipulated by Java Beans and XSLT

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From Design Patterns to Generated Systems

■ **We need to build the tools required to solve each of the following five problems with Design Patterns**

- ◆ **Representation**
- ◆ **Recognition**
- ◆ **Application**
- ◆ **Combination**
- ◆ **Generation**

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Pattern Representation

■ How do we represent Design Patterns?

Relationships between Patterns are Patterns themselves - Challenge is how do we represent this? Here are just a few possibilities

- ◆ Create implementation based sample Java code.
- ◆ Collect HTML based Pattern implementations.
- ◆ Define a Pattern using a program and data structures.
- ◆ Plug-in Design Patterns CD's HTML.

Answer is to initially allow all these forms to represent Patterns and their relationships. What forms are viable or necessary for code generation will be discovered later.

■ Answer is XML!

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Pattern Representation - tools and possibilities

- **Create XML that represent Design Patterns, transform using XSLT.**
- **Create and manipulate meta-patterns (at lower and higher levels of abstraction).**
- **Parsers - create XML from Computer Language sources.**
- **Tools and Pattern Beans that manage and modify Design Patterns in XML.**

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The Benefits of XML

■ Ubiquitous

- ◆ Wonderful technology for collaboration and dissemination.
- ◆ Virtually any grammar can be expressed in XML. (Java, C++, ...)

■ DTD's and Schemas

- ◆ Forms a 'contract' between supplier and consumer.

■ XLINK , XPOINTER, and XPATH

- ◆ Non-invasive layering and versioning capabilities.

■ Tools

- ◆ Tools are everywhere, XML tools are now Pattern Tools.

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The Benefits of XSLT and XPATH

■ Ubiquitous

- ◆ Well not quite - its getting there if we develop the tools.
- ◆ Compares well with home grown Abstract Syntax Trees and Expression trees created by parsers.

■ Conceptual

- ◆ Powerful tree manipulation language.
- ◆ Allows recursive use of templates.

■ XPATH

- ◆ All elements of XML are identifiable, accessible, and addressable.

■ Multiple Documents support.

- ◆ Allows analysis and translation of multiple input documents.

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The Benefits of Beans

- **Java Beans Component Model**
 - ◆ Discrete
 - ◆ Reusable
 - ◆ Visually configurable
 - ◆ Can interact with other beans
 - ◆ Can be combined to form complex applications
- **Works with builder tools**
- **Persistent**
- **Dynamic loading**
- **Object Model**
- **Reflection**

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Patterns as Beans

■ Can we extend the JavaBean model to support a Pattern Bean?

◆ Bean Definition:

- "A reusable software component that can be manipulated by a builder tool"

◆ Application Builders:

- None exist that recognize the Pattern Bean." One can be built"

◆ Auxiliary Information:

- Can be provided by extending BeanInfo class to PatternBeanInfo

- New Descriptor classes for Patterns can be added to the BeanInfo

■ The answer to our question is "YES".

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Patterns as Beans

■ Pattern Bean - More details

◆ Which pieces of a Pattern can be made into Beans

Patterns and Participants (ie. their Class representations) could be beans. Even the connections between Patterns or within a Pattern could be expressed as Beans.

◆ Containers

Beans support the notion of containers - Beans within Beans , that fits our model of Patterns within Patterns

◆ Serialization

Specialized forms of serialization can be used to indicate particular applications of a Pattern or a Participant.

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Patterns as Beans

■ Pattern Bean - More details

◆ Property Editors

Could be used to set pattern properties such as Gang of Four's; Name, Intent, Motivation, Applicability, Also Known As, Known Uses, Related Patterns...

◆ Customizers

A better mechanism to view and customize the overall pattern. Presents pages for simple properties listed above, as well a implementation option selections, tree view of participant classes and an imbedded source code editor.

◆ Editor Kits

Better than a standard source code editor. Specialized with pattern intelligence built into Customizer as an editing environment.

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Discovering Patterns

■ Discovering Patterns in existing applications

◆ Detect and Identify Structure

- Examine the Java Classes for overall structure , fields, methods, uses, constructor, inheritance, implementations, etc.

◆ Detect and Identify Participants

- Check the Java classes, look for responsibilities and collaborations between classes.

◆ Detect and Identify Patterns

- Look for inter-related classes

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Discovering Patterns

■ Examine relationships between participants in the same Design Pattern

◆ Detect and Identify

● Relationships

inheritance

aggregation - containment, reference

uses - method parameter types

● Polymorphic uses

protected methods and overriding methods

● Interfaces/Abstract Classes

Remember relationships that are NOT there are equally important.

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Discovering Patterns

■ Examine relationships between design patterns

◆ Large

Regions (architecture) \Leftrightarrow Frameworks

◆ Medium

Buildings \Leftrightarrow Programs

◆ Small

Bricks \Leftrightarrow idioms (2/3 lines of code)

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Remember relationships that do not exist are equally as important.



Pattern Recognition

■ Look for patterns in existing code sources

- ◆ Existing .java files
- ◆ Examine .class classfiles
- ◆ Use Java core reflection
- ◆ Read the documentation and comments for hints !

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Pattern Recognition

- **Perform rule-based decomposition of classes**
 - ◆ **Examine relationships between classes, packages, and interfaces.**
 - ◆ **Examine relationships between classes, fields, methods, constructors, and parameters.**
 - ◆ **Examine class and method modifiers, look for use of protected, private, public and final modifiers.**
 - ◆ **Further structural analysis, including aggregation, scope, assignment, overriding methods, etc**

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Pattern Recognition - Tools

■ JFC Tree

- ◆ Easy representation and visualization of a classes AST's (Abstract Syntax Trees)
- ◆ Allows visualization of internal/external pattern relationships.

■ Magelang ANTLR Tool

- ◆ Magelang Institute provide a free full-source Java Lexer and Java Parser generator. Allows for the construction of AST's. (Abstract Syntax Trees) and XML.

■ XSL Transformations

- ◆ Examine relationships between Java sources when expressed as XML Documents; any number of classes in any number of packages.

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Pattern Recognition - Tools

■ Java Core Reflection

- ◆ Another way of examining Java Classes and their internal structure - limited however to classes, fields, methods and their parameters. (security check problems with Applets and some Browsers)

■ Javap

- ◆ Another approach is to use disassemblers similar to the SUN *javap*.

■ Classfile analyzers

- ◆ Java *.class* classfile format stable and well documented.

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Pattern Application

■ Information required to implement design patterns

- ◆ Choices for implementation trade-offs and code generation options

- ◆ Application specific names for the following:-

- Participants

- Classes

- Methods

- Fields

- Variables

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Pattern Application - Tools

■ Bean Tools

◆ Customizers

- Series of panels that allows user to customize a particular pattern implementation.

◆ Property Editors

- Allows editing and setting of properties with Pattern Bean.

◆ Bean Serialization

- Allows user changes to be serialized and saved.

◆ Swing - Text Package

- Specialized Editor Kits.

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Patterns Application - Tools

■ **Swing Text Package - Editor Kits**

◆ **Specialized types of Pattern Editor Kits**

- **Single Pattern Editor Kit.**
- **Pattern Identifier Editor Kit.**
- **Pattern Application Editor Kit.**

◆ **Editor Kits allow multiple views.**

- **Pattern View.**
- **Participant View.**
- **Document View.**
- **classfile View.**

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Pattern Application - Tools

■ XMLEditorKit

- ◆ **Linked and Independently editable XML Source and DOM Tree.**

- ◆ **Actions required to drag/drop tree fragments.**

- ◆ **Pattern Hatching - naming and linking of tree fragments.**

- ◆ **Derived tools include an XSLEditorKit (XSLT actions, functions , etc)**

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Pattern Combination

■ Problems with Combining Multiple Patterns

- ◆ Easy to apply changes to 1 isolated pattern, and generate the code.

- ◆ Strategy needed to combine individual Patterns into larger Patterns and Pattern Languages

- ◆ Need to resolve implementation conflicts between individual patterns in regard to:-

- Merging of Structure
- Merging of Program Logic
- Merging of Names

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Pattern Combination - Tools

■ Visual Builders, BeanBoxes - Interim Solution

- ◆ **Current Paradigm - Components and Parts , need revised concept for Pattern Beans.**
- ◆ **Links between Beans - connections between beans rely on tying of Events, Properties, and Methods together.**
- ◆ **Links between Patterns are Patterns - concept not well formalized or understood.**
- ◆ **Current family of Visual Builders seen as interim measure to gain familiarity with Pattern Tool Concepts.**

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Pattern Combination - Tools

- **Long term solution**
 - ◆ **New generation of Visual Builders.**
 - ◆ **Advanced Editor Kits.**
 - ◆ **Graphical visualization Tools.**
 - ◆ **XML Document manipulation tools.**
 - ◆ **XML Transformation via XSLT.**

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Pattern Combination - Tools

■ Swing Text - Document Interface

◆ Document - Holds lot of potential for Pattern Combination

- Allows arbitrary complex element structures to be built within a single Document. (uses Composite pattern)
- Multiple element structures could include structures for classfiles, sourcefile, AST's , databases, DOMTrees , etc.
- Multiple views are supported at the element level .
- Different views (including graphical) can be created for different elements and element structures.

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Code Generation - Requirements

■ Convenient

- ◆ Solution has to be usable and easily understood.

■ Non-Invasive

- ◆ The solution should be comprehensive and complete. The user should not have to spend ages tweaking the output.

■ Non-Irreversible

- ◆ Incorporation of user changes after the code has been generated, need to be preserved or re-applied after one of the underlying patterns have changed, or a new pattern has been added.

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Code Generation - Solution

■ Symmetrical

- ◆ Leverage use and development of symmetrical Tools, those that can recognize patterns and create the Pattern in XML form can also generate code and Systems from the Patterns in XML form.

■ Pattern Representation

- ◆ Key to the solution is representing Design Patterns in XML.

■ Solution

- ◆ Build Pattern Language of Patterns and Meta-Patterns in XML.

- ◆ Transform Design Patterns XML to Java Beans for deployment.

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Where do we go from here

◆ Whats Next ??

- XMLEditorKit and XSLTWorkbench.
- XML for Patterns and MetaPatterns.
- XML-based Pattern and Transforms Repository.
- More XML and XSLT tools.
- Ideas, Suggestions, Criticisms and *Feedback* would be appreciated.

◆ Questions ??

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